## **Introduced by Senator Speier**

February 22, 2005

An act to add Section 1279.1 to, and to add and repeal Section 1279.2 of, An act to add Section 1279.1 to, and to add Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 435) to Division 1 of, the Health and Safety Code, relating to health facilities.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 739, as amended, Speier. Hospitals: infection control.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation by the State Department of Health Services of health facilities, including general acute care hospitals. A violation of these provisions by a health facility is a crime. Existing law requires health facilities to file reports containing health facility data with the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.

This bill would require a general acute care hospitals hospital to have a written infection control program for the surveillance, prevention, and control of infections, under the oversight of a multidisciplinary committee. The bill would require the department to evaluate the program and would authorize the department to require the hospital to submit a plan of correction.

The bill would require a general acute care hospital to collect and maintain data regarding the number of hospital-acquired infections and to use that data to improve the quality of care. The bill would require the department to collect data regarding surgical site infections and would authorize the department to increase the annual licensure fee to fund the direct costs associated with the department's annual risk-adjustment of that data. Commencing January 1, 2008, the bill would require the department to publish an annual report on

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hospital acquired infections that includes a list of best practices that the department has identified. The bill would require each hospital maintain a record of its activities and programs to reduce hospital acquired infections. The bill would authorize the department to issue a deficiency to a hospital that has an infection rate that exceeds the 90th percentile of all hospital reported data. If a hospital fails to take corrective action within a reasonable time and any deficient infection rate does not improve, the bill would authorize the department to assess administrative fines. The provisions in this paragraph would become operative on July 1, 2006, inoperative on January 1, 2013, and would be repealed on January 1, 2013.

This bill would require a general acute care hospital to collect and maintain data on selected hospital-acquired infections. It would require the establishment of a multidisciplinary advisory panel to monitor the statewide planning and oversight of hospital collection and risk-adjustment of hospital-acquired infection data. This bill would require the State Department of Health Services, by January 1, 2007, to establish data collection and reporting methods and timelines, as well as other related operating procedures, based upon the recommendations of the advisory panel. The bill would declare legislative intent that certain data be made available to the public regarding hospital-acquired infections, and would limit the scope of the data to be collected prior to January 1, 2008. The bill would require the data collection to be subject to the oversight of the multidisciplinary advisory panel.

Because the bill would add to the requirements of a health facility, and a violation of those requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. *In addition, by increasing the duties of local health officials with respect to service on the advisory panel, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.* 

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This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 435) is 2 added to Division 1 of the Health and Safety Code, to read: 

## PART 1.5. HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED INFECTION DATA

- 435. (a) As used in this chapter, "hospital-acquired infection" means an infection meeting the current statistical epidemiologic definition of a nosocomial infection, as standardized by the National Healthcare Safety Network of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and acquired by a patient during hospital care, which was not detected as present or incubating at admission.
- (b) (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that data be made public regarding hospital-acquired infections in order to improve the quality of care in hospitals. It is further the intent of the Legislature that the data collected prior to January 1, 2008, be limited to the following:
- (A) Surgical site infections following surgical procedures involving a high risk for mortality or serious morbidity, or procedures involving a high volume of patients, such as coronary artery bypass graft surgery, total hip replacement, laminectomies, or laparoscopic appendectomies. The department, in consultation with the advisory panel established pursuant to Section 435.5, shall determine two of these surgical procedures for which hospital-acquired risk-adjusted infection data shall be reported.
- *(B)* Central-line associated blood stream infections in 28 intensive care units.

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 (2) Commencing January 1, 2008, the State Department of Health Services, in consultation with the advisory panel established pursuant to Section 435.5, shall consider the addition of ventilator-associated pneumonia as well as any other types of infections or hospital units as the office may determine pursuant to this section.

- (c) Collection of data required by this section shall be subject to oversight by the advisory panel established pursuant to Section 435.5.
- (d) The department shall adopt regulations to implement this section.
- 435.5. (a) A general acute care hospital shall collect and maintain data on selected hospital-acquired infections. The hospital shall analyze and use that data to improve quality of care. The data shall be subject to inspection by the department.
- (b) The data shall be risk-adjusted using methods and definitions standardized by the National Healthcare Safety Network of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- (c) Each hospital shall document comparison of its rates with the rates published by the State Department of Health Services at the next regularly scheduled meeting of its infection control committee, within 180 days of the publication and release of the report by the department.
- (d) Each hospital shall implement all applicable Category IA recommendations from current CDC Guidelines no later than one year following their publication. The hospital shall maintain for inspection by the department a record of evidence-based steps adopted to reduce hospital-acquired infections and annual summary data on the infection rates.
- (e) (1) A multidisciplinary advisory panel shall be established to monitor the statewide planning and oversight of hospital collection and risk-adjustment of hospital-acquired infection data.
- (2) The panel shall include persons with expertise in the surveillance, prevention, and control of health care-associated infections, including the department and local health department officials, health care infection control professionals, health care providers, and consumers.

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(f) The following process measures shall be initially reported by hospitals to the department:

- (1) Surgical antimicrobial prophylaxis for selected surgical procedures.
- (2) Influenza vaccination coverage rates for health care personnel in all hospitals.
- (g) On or before January 1, 2007, the department shall establish all of the following, based upon the recommendations of the advisory panel:
  - (1) The method for collecting data by a hospital.
- (2) The method for reporting data to the department.
- (3) The timeline for collecting and reporting data.
- (4) The method for validating data reported by a hospital to the department.
  - (5) The method for risk adjustment of infection rates.
- (6) The nature and timing of reports by the department to hospitals and to the public.
- (7) The resources and infrastructure needed for a reporting system, including a proposal to increase the minimum ratio of infection control professionals required by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations to 1/100 beds.

## SECTION 1.

- SEC. 2. Section 1279.1 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 1279.1. (a) (1)—A general acute care hospital shall adopt and implement a written infection control program for the surveillance, prevention, and control of infections.
- (2) The oversight of the infection surveillance, prevention, and control program shall be vested in a multidisciplinary committee. The committee shall include representatives from the medical staff, nursing department, administration, and infection control.
- (b) In conducting inspections pursuant to Section 1279, the department shall evaluate the hospital's infection control program. If, during the inspection, the department determines that the health or safety of patients is at risk due to a deficient infection control program, the department may require that the hospital submit a plan of correction. A hospital may voluntarily provide the department with information regarding its efforts to
- 39 minimize hospital-acquired infections, and the department shall

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1 consider that information in determining whether to take further 2 action.

- (c) The infection control program shall be updated annually, or more often, as needed.
- (d) The annual licensure fee imposed on a general acute care hospital by Section 1266 may be increased to fund the direct costs associated with the department's oversight of the hospital's data collection and reporting procedures.
- (e) A hospital subject to this section shall maintain for inspection by the department a record of its activities and programs to reduce hospital-acquired infections, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 435.
- SEC. 2. Section 1279.2 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 1279.2. (a) As used in this section, "hospital-acquired infection" means an infection acquired by a patient while an inpatient at a general acute care hospital and that was not present or incubating at the time of admission.
- (b) A general acute care hospital shall collect and maintain data regarding the number of hospital—acquired infections and the number of patients with a hospital—acquired infection by unit and by type of infection. The hospital shall analyze and use that data to improve the quality of care. The data shall be subject to inspection by the department.
- (e) During its inspections of hospitals, the department shall collect data regarding surgical site infections following coronary artery bypass graft surgery, total hip replacement, laminectomies, and central line associated blood stream infections in intensive care units. The department shall risk—adjust this data. The annual licensure fee imposed on general acute care hospitals by Section 1266 may be increased to fund the direct costs associated with the department's annual risk—adjustment of this data.
- (d) Commencing January 1, 2008, the department shall publish an annual report on hospital-acquired infections by category pursuant to the data collected as required in this section. The report shall include a list of best practices that the department has identified. No hospital shall be identified in the department report.
- (e) Each hospital shall compare its procedures against the best practices published by the department within 180 days of the

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publication and release of the report by the department. The hospital shall maintain a record of its review of the best practices and steps adopted to reduce hospital—acquired infections within the facility.

- (f) Each hospital shall maintain for inspection by the department a record of its activities and programs to reduce hospital—acquired infections and annual summary data on the infections and infection rates specified in subdivision (c).
- (g) The department may issue a deficiency to a hospital that has an infection rate in a procedure category described in subdivision (c) that exceeds the 90th percentile of all hospital reported data. If a hospital fails to take corrective action within a reasonable time and any deficient infection rate does not improve, the department may assess an administrative fine of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum for the first failure to improve, a fine of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum for the second failure to improve, and a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per annum for a subsequent failure to improve. If the hospital takes corrective action within a reasonable time, which is acceptable to the department, no fine shall be assessed. The department shall adopt procedures for assessment of the administrative fine.
- (h) The department shall advise hospitals about best practices and provide other information that can help hospitals decrease the number of hospital-acquired infections.
- (i) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all data, information, reports, records, analyses, proceedings, and plans acquired or generated by the department or by a hospital or medical staff pursuant to this section, or by an individual or other entity acting at the direction of the department, hospital, or medical staff, shall be considered confidential information. This confidential information shall not be disclosed to anyone, except to the extent necessary to carry out one or more duties specified in this section. This confidential information shall not be subject to discovery, subpoena, or other type of legal compulsion for its release to any person or entity, and shall not be admissible as evidence in any civil, criminal, or judicial proceeding, arbitration, or before any administrative body, agency, or person. No person shall disclose or testify about what transpired at any meeting held by the department, hospital, or medical staff or at

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the direction of the department, hospital, or medical staff to earry
out one or more duties pursuant to this section.

- (2) A facility may provide to the department and to licensing or accrediting organizations the confidential information required by this section or by the licensing or accrediting organizations without compromising the protections provided to the facility, its employees, and other health care practitioners by this section or by Sections 1156 to 1157.7, inclusive, of the Evidence Code.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing body of a facility that is owned or operated by a governmental entity may close a meeting to discuss hospital—acquired infection reporting, analysis, deliberations, decisions, recommendations, corrective action, or documentation. The meeting may be closed only by a majority vote of the governing body in a public meeting.
- (4) This section does not affect the admissibility in evidence of a patient's medical record.
  - (i) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2006.
- (k) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2013, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2013, deletes or extends that date.
- SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.
- SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution for certain costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district because, in that regard, this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

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1 However, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that

- 2 this act contains other costs mandated by the state, 3 reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those
- 4 costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section
- 5 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.